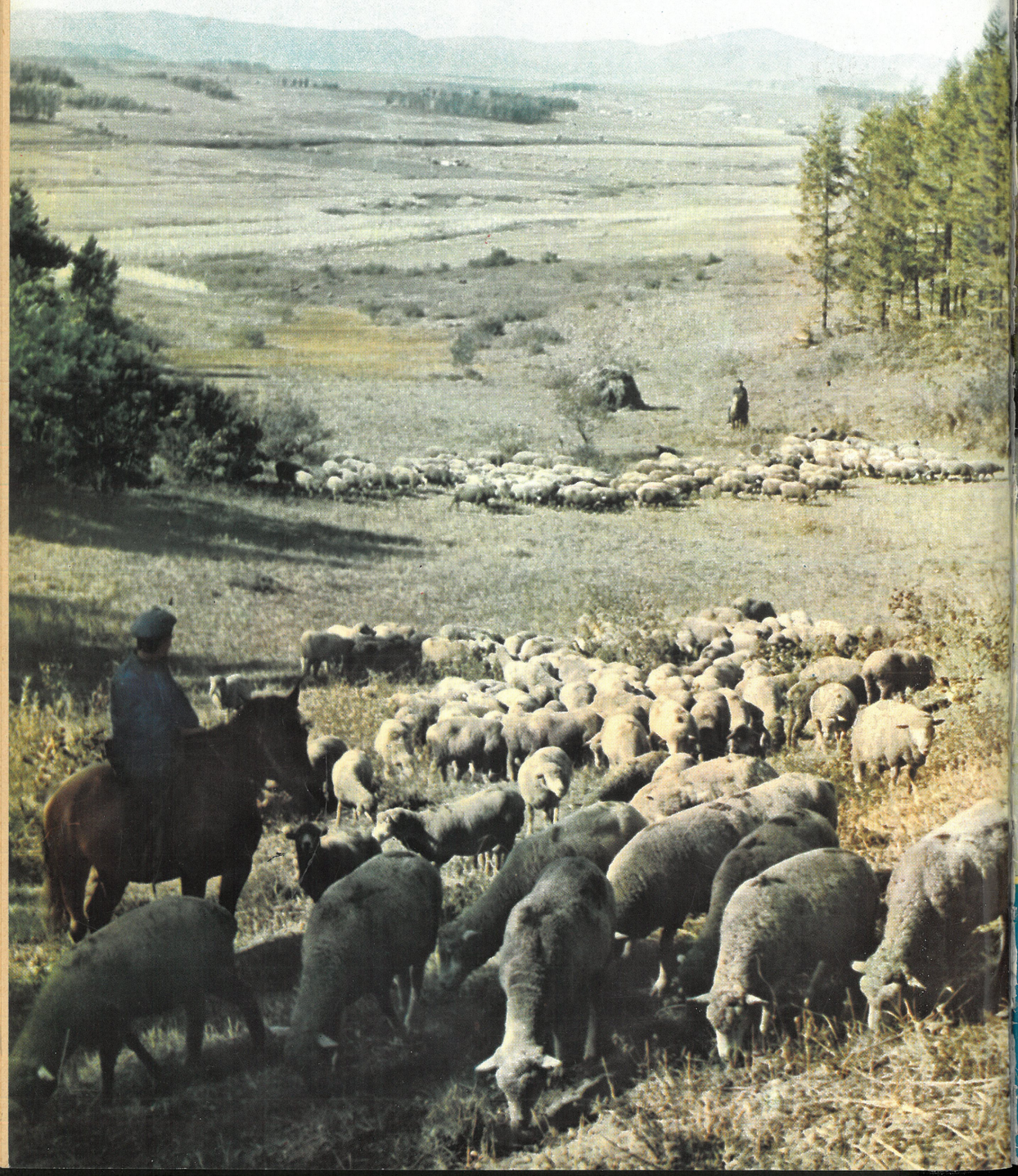
No. 13630



STACK 3
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX FOUNDATIONS TILDEN
JAN 25 1967

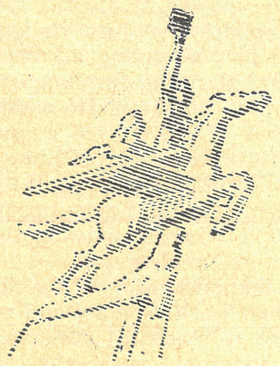
STACK 3

11.1966

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

"No, I won't let you go!" Drawn by Li Kwang Il, worker of the Kaichun Public Service Co-operative (South Korean mothers won't allow their sons to be taken away to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder)

The Korean TRADE UNIONS



11
1966

IN THIS ISSUE:

Unity Is the Weapon of the Working Class 2
Open Letter 4
Trade Union and People's Welfare . . . 6
Income As Seen Through Social and Cultural Service 7
Nobody Can Block the Path of the Cuban Working People 8
Factory College 10
Twenty-One Years with Trade Union . . 12
Thus Speak Chullima Riders 19
Yearly Target Hitters 21
Central Trade Union School 22
Promotion of Health for Workers . . . 24
Life of Chullima Riders 26
Story About a Creche 27
Wages and Working Hours 28
South Korean Workers Are Fighting . . 30
Japanese Publications Are Flooding in South Korea 32

FRONT COVER:
Kim Wan Sik, chairman of the trade union committee of the Public Establishments Construction Office in central district, Pyongyang, gives instructions to workers at the dredging worksite

BACK COVER:
A view of Mt. Keumgang. The queer rocks resemble all shapes of things

Published by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

JLM
23-544

UNITY IS THE WEAPON OF THE WORKING CLASS

At present the U.S. imperialists are attempting to further expand their aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. As a consequence, the situation of the whole Indo-China is becoming extremely grave.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam welcomed and wholeheartedly supported the appeal of President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated July 17, 1966 and the decisions made by the National Defence Committee, showing its firm determination to carry out the relevant decisions.

The Vietnamese workers expressed their determination to struggle resolutely against the U.S. aggressors until they win the final victory, defying all sacrifices, regardless whether the struggle would last five or ten years or even longer.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appealed to the Liberation Army and the people of South Vietnam to come out for the struggle to annihilate the U.S. aggressors, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles.

All these are expressions of the firm resolve of the entire working class and people of South and North Vietnam. They are, at the same time, indispensable measures taken for counteracting the U.S. war escalation.

In Pyongyang a mass meeting was held on July 20, 1966 to denounce the U.S. aggression and to support the struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam. At the meeting Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, concurrently Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, expressed in his report the firm attitude of the Korean people who are standing by the side of the Vietnamese people.

He stated that the Korean people hold in high esteem the heroic Vietnamese people who are ready to fight to the end undauntedly and resolutely against the U.S. aggressors, that the Korean people extends their militant solidarity to the entire people of South and North Vietnam.

He continued that the Korean people consider the aggression on Vietnam as it was committed against Korea herself, and that the more the U.S. imperialists expand the war in Vietnam, the more actively the Korean people will support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, giving all the assistance available and standing firmly by the side of the Vietnamese brethren. He added that the entire people of Korea are supporting the telegram of Comrade Kim Il Sung addressed on July 18, 1966 to Comrade Ho Chi Minh, and with firm resolve they support the Vietnamese people who are fighting the U.S. aggressors with all their might.

This is a demonstration of the firm resolve of the Korean working class and people who are prepared to share all the happiness and sufferings together with the Vietnamese people.

The American imperialists can by no means cover up their crimes, no matter how cunning their machinations are. The 1954 Geneva Agreement on Indo-China had opened a favourable way for the just solution of the Vietnamese problem and for the restoration of peace in Indo-China. However, the U.S. imperialists began to violate this agreement right after it was signed. They ventured to launch the so-called "special war" in South Vietnam and trampled down the sovereignty, independence and freedom of the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists have already thrown 300,000 troops into South Vietnam. Besides, they are even dragging in troops of their satellites and puppets as well. As is known to all, the Pak Jung Hi clique, the running-dogs of U.S. imperialists, are committing criminal acts, plunging South Korean youth into the war in South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists have forcibly occupied South Vietnam for the past twelve years. Here they provoked a war and are spreading the fire, trying to involve adjacent countries in the war. U.S. imperialism is not only the violator of the Geneva Agreement, but also an inexcusable war-provocator. The U.S. war escalation policy in Vietnam is not only a provocation to the Vietnamese people alone, but it is also a provocation to the entire socialist camp and to the peace-loving people throughout the world. At this time, the peace of Asia and the world is endangered and the interests of the peoples of the world who are struggling for their national independence and social progress, are threatend too. Consequently, it is a sacred duty to support the fighting Vietnamese people, smashing the double-faced U.S. machination.

At present, in various parts of our country the working people are intensifying their mass movement to give an active support to the Vietnamese people, condemning the U.S. aggression. Such a movement is spreading wide among the workers in all the socialist countries. They are warning about the eventual consequences to be brought about by the reckless U.S. war escalation policy, strengthening their political and moral support along with all sorts of assistance including economic and military aid. They are even ready to dispatch volunteers if it is requested by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam is supported by the working classes in Asia, Africa, Latin-America as well as by the broad sections of people the world over. The Japanese working class is also intensifying their struggle in protest against aggressive acts being committed jointly against Vietnam by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, exposing and condemning the criminal collusion of the Sato government with the U.S. imperialists.

Many international democratic organizations demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Vietnam, accusing U.S. imperialism of the aggressive war. They are calling their affiliated organizations for giving a full support to the Vietnamese people, waging a mass movement.

The voice of protest against the U.S. aggressive war as well as against Johnson and McNamara is resounding too among the working class and people of the United States.

The present struggle of the heroic Vietnamese working class and people is not only for the Vietnamese people alone, but it is also a sacred struggle to safeguard the peace and security of Asia as well as of the world. The Vietnamese brethren are guarding the south-eastern post of the socialist camp through their own struggle. They are safeguarding the interests of the world revolutionary people who are fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The working class, revolutionary peoples and peace forces of the world will not stay idle, looking on the escalation of the U.S. war in Vietnam. The more the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, the more the working class of the world will come out to support the Vietnamese people.

At this moment, the most urgent task to be dealt with is to strengthen the solidarity of the working class and anti-imperialist forces so as to fight against the U.S. aggression. To stand against the greatest common enemy, to safeguard peace, democracy and the immediate interests of socialism, it is absolutely necessary to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people and to oppose the U.S. aggressive war with united force. If the working class and all the anti-imperialist forces are united, the U.S. aggression can be crushed.

The U.S. imperialists cannot cow the Vietnamese people and conquer Vietnam, no matter how reckless they are, for the Vietnamese people are supported by the entire working class of the world.

The Vietnam problem should be solved in accordance with the four-point proposal put forward by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demand presented by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Otherwise, there can be no other solution. The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally stop forever the bombing against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and immediately stop the aggressive war in South Vietnam. In addition, they should withdraw all the lethal weapons and troops, and abolish military bases, leaving Vietnam to the Vietnamese people themselves.

The Yankee imperialists will fall into an abyss of no return, if they continue to act rashly disregarding the powerful opposition of the Vietnamese people and the working class and peoples the world over.

Open Letter

of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
to the trade union organisations of all countries and to the international trade union organisations

The repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan is a noble and humanitarian undertaking which must be continued to the end.

Dear brothers,

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities are resorting at present, in conspiracy with the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi in South Korea, to all kinds of machinations in order to frustrate the work of repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese government took on August 23, an illegal decision to extend only one more of year the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan, just to "abolish" it afterwards unilaterally.

It is a serious matter which runs completely counter to the spirit of the agreement on the repatriation and which will frustrate in reality the undertaking of repatriation.

Today, the working class and peoples of Korea and Japan, with the support of public opinion, condemn strongly this unjust measure taken by the Japanese government, and wage a staunch struggle demanding the renewal of the repatriation agreement without any condition.

It was in 1959 that the agreement on the repatriation for the Korean nationals in Japan desirous to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed between Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies in a humanitarian spirit on the basis of the "principles of the freedom of choice of residence and of various principles of the Red Cross Society."

This was an agreement quite fair and reasonable both from the point of view of the international law and practice and from the point of view of the historical situation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Most of the Korean nationals in Japan are the persons or the descendants of those who had been forcibly brought there in the past by the Japanese militarists.

Therefore, the Japanese government has a reponsibility, both juristic and moral, for assuring the Korean nationals in Japan of the rights to return to their fatherland according to their desire and demand, and this is a responsibility which it will never be able to avoid.

Since the conclusion of the agreement, the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland has been carried on smoothly during these 7 years, with an active support of the Japanese people and of the world public opinion.

It is thus that more than 86,000 Korean nationals in Japan were able to return so far to their beloved fatherland to enjoy a new life full of prospects and happiness, and tens of thousands of Korean nationals in Japan are still continuing to demand their repatriation.

It is therefore quite natural to continue the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to their fatherland, when we judge it both from the point of view of the spirit of repatriation agreement and from that of the humanitarian principles.

There is no reason by which one can justify the necessity to modify or to abolish this agreement in force, today, when its justness and its soundness are proven up to the hilt by the reality during past 7 years.

As it is made clear in the agreement, the problem of extending the term of validity of the repatriation agreement for the year of 1968 is a matter to be discussed further for a decision between Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies, and it goes without saying that it should be extended without condition as far as there are still those who wish to return to their fatherland.

However, the Japanese authorities who, at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, have been violating by every means the national and democratic rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, preferred rather to multiply their schemes to frustrate the undertaking of repatriation, after signing the aggressive "ROK-Japan treaty" with the South Korean puppet regime.

The Sato government of Japan engaged itself overtly in sapping the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan under the pretext that it brought "harmful consequencies" to the diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan, and that it should attain its political purpose of facilitating the intrusion of Japanese militarists into South Korea.

This is an evident proof of the scheme of Japanese government to victimize the undertaking of repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan in the interests of its political collusion with the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi.

The Korean nationls in Japan are waging at present a resolute struggle against the illegal measures taken by the Japanese authorities whose aim is to create obstacles in the way of their return to the fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese working class and people, including a great number of public figure representing all walks of life, are also waging a staunch struggle against the illegal acts of the Sato government to demand the renewal of the repatriation agreement without any condition.

The Tokyo municipality and other municipalities in Japan have adopted numbers of resolutions and presented them to the Sato government insisting that it should accept the demand of the Korean nationals in Japan to change the socalled "South Korean nationality" into the Korean nationality, that it should extend without condition the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan, and that it should assure the Korean nationals in Japan of their rights to national and democratic education.

In case of continuing their machinations for undermining the work of repatriation in spite of the unanimous opposition of the working class and peoples of Korea and Japan and of large public opinion the Japanese authorities will never be able to escape from the responsibility for all the consequencies which may be derived from it.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the workers and trade union organisations in all countries for the active support and solidarity they have expressed to us in our efforts to repatriate the Korean nationals in Japan, and we express our firm conviction that they will be kind enough to continue to give their active support in future also to the Korean working class and people and manifest their solidarity with them by every means in latter's struggle for an unconditional extension of the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan and for defense of their national and democratic rights.

with regards

Pyongyang,
September 22, 1966

The Central Committee
of the General Federation
of Trade Unions of Korea

TRADE UNION AND PEOPLE'S WELFARE

One of the important tasks of the trade union in our country is its constant activity done for the steady improvement of the cultural and living conditions of the working people.

All the revolutionary struggles carried out by our people and the present struggle to realize the socialist industrialization and technical revolution are to liberate the working people from arduous labour and to provide them with a life both affluent and civilized.

As our party values most the human beings, it has laid a policy beneficial to the people, taking responsibility for the life and welfare of the people. Therefore, the trade union organizations are carrying out this policy thoroughly as they are duty-bound for it.

To push ahead vigorously the construction of a new society, the producing masses should, above all, be mobilized consciously in the implement of their revolutionary task. But, the political work needed for enhancing the class-consciousness of the working people as well as for stirring up their enthusiasm cannot be done by ideological education alone. It should necessarily be propped up with welfare service for the people.

To realize this, it is necessary, first of all, to concentrate their main efforts on the education of all the union members to the effect that they should keep their life in a more civilized way, making use of the facilities provided by the state in a proper way.

Dwelling houses and hostels should meet cultural and hygienic requirements. It is a work to be done among the working masses who have come out to establish a new socialist-communist way of life. Consequently, the union members are given an active assistance in the handling of public facilities such as apartment buildings and hostels as well as in keeping clean and beautiful their villages and streets including workers' quarters.

Besides, the inmates of hostels are taught to become enthusiastic about keeping their libraries and recreation-halls equipped with sports and recreation facilities and about running amateur circles for arts and home-economics so as to enable them to live in a gay and optimistic atmosphere.

The trade union committee at the Hwanghai Iron Works, one of the largest metallurgical bases of our country, has made the factory hostel a national model. To do this, they organized a competition for keeping properly hostel-rooms, while appraising it with regular summing-ups.

Special attention is also being paid to educating the personnel of mess-hall so that they could care for the living of the hostel-inmates with motherly affection.

The creation of side-line jobs is another field of activities engaged by the union organizations in relation with their welfare service. The union members are being mobilized to take an active part in this business.

There are good examples shown by the twice Chullima trade union organization of the Woonjun station and many other organizations. The side-line work was organized by them so well that meat, honey, oil, spices produced by the union members and their dependents are supplied at cheap prices next to nothing.

The union organizations are also paying their attention to improving the function and role of the personnel working in the welfare service and commercial network. They launched the Chullima work-team movement among the ranks of the personnel working in these branches, teaching them how to be kind and how to be of great service to the people.

On the other hand, the union organizations collect and analize informations concerning the demands and opinions of the people in connection with the locations of various public facilities, stores and restaurants. Means and ways for improvement are sought if there is any problem. They make proposals to the managements concerned to help them solve timely the problems.

The union organizations are assigned to carry out thoroughly the social security policy of the Party. They explain to the union members the Party's social security policy and various laws and regulations related to the social security. On the other hand, they enhance the sense of responsibility of the personnel working in this field so that the beneficiaries are enabled to fully enjoy the solicitude of the Party and state. At the same time, they recommend people deserving a rest, camping, tourist or a sight-seeing vacation.

Further, they educate the personnel of rest-homes and camping grounds in order to raise their service efficiency and to rouse their sense of responsibility, giving them a systematic assistance so as to enable them to organize efficiently the management and work required for the rest and cultural activities of the vacationers.

In addition, the union organizations are paying attention to the promotion of health of their members. To do this, they organize for their members physical examinations and do necessary work in close cooperation with public health institutions.

In this way, our trade union organizations are playing today satisfactorily their role in the work done for the improvement of the material and cultural life of the working people at large.

INCOME AS SEEN THROUGH SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES

In our ccountry there is a consistent growth in the real income of the factory and office workers not only through their increased monetary wages but also through the state funds spent on social and cultural services.

The Government of our country outlays a systematically increasing amount of state funds for the development of education, culture and public health, whereby the material and cultural life of the working people is further enriched.

In 1964 the state expenditure on social and cultural services jumped up by 445 per cent as against 1949.

This year the Government is to appropriate 1.2-fold more funds for capital construction than last year so as to build or expand educational, cultural and public health establishments and provide the people with many better houses. Compared with last year, this year will see the number of classrooms increase 2.5 times and the scale of housing construction expand 1.5 times, while more than 20 hospital buildings will be added to the existing ones.

In our country where compulsory primary and middle school education systems were enforced in 1956 and 1958 respectively, over one fourth of the population is studying at the schools of all levels. In 1964 the college students accounted for about 180 out of 10,000 persons. Tuition fees have long been disappeared from all schools in our country. Let alone free schooling, most of the students at colleges and specialized schools receive stipends from the state.

The Government has made efforts for the development of national culture, laying a solid material foundation for it. During the period from 1949 to 1964 the number of theatres, cinema-houses and club-houses grew 3.1 times, that of mobile projecting teams about 30 times, that of libraries and museums 2.2 times while the number of films and publications markedly increased.

The Government cares much for promoting the health of the working people: in 1964 the number

(Continued on p. 21)

Nobody Can Block the Path of the Cuban Working People

Choi Hyung Nam

It was at the end of last August that I met the working people of Cuba who were advancing confidently under the fighting slogan of "Motherland or death, we will win!"

Representatives of the working people of Cuba elected from factories, enterprises and farm villages and trade union representatives from over 20 foreign countries including Korea were gathered in the Workers' Palace in Havana. The 12th Congress of the working people of Cuba was to take place there.

At the Congress, the working people of Cuba reviewed the brilliant successes achieved in their struggle for safeguarding the revolutionary gains against the attack of the enemies at home and from without after the revolution, and discussed about their fighting tasks for socialist construction in the country in line with the requirements of the development of the revolution.

The Congress was of great significance in readjusting and strengthening the ranks and structure of the trade union organizations in raising their fighting capacites still higher, and in further developing the international working class movement, in particular, the workers' movement in Latin America.

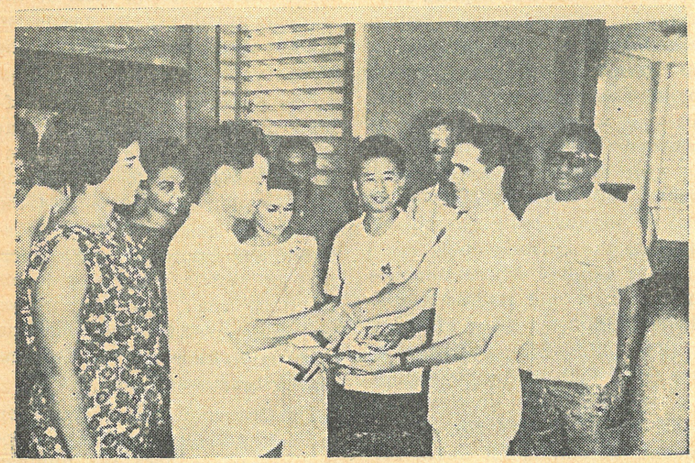
At the 12th Congress of the Working People's Centre of Cuba which opened on August 25, Miguel Martin, Chairman of the National Organizing Committee, delivered a report in which he said:

"Our brilliant achievements will be confirmed by the advancing of history. Of still greater importance is the fact that our revolutionary working people of Cuba are confidently marching forward to the future." Then he emphasized: "In the light of the fact that Cuba is an example for the oppressed classes and sections of population in Latin America who are fighting for their country's liberation from the yoke of imperialism, the responsibility of the working class of Cuba becomes yet greater. Therefore, this meeting is not only important for ourselves, but will surely prove helpful to the working class movement in Latin America."

The Congress defined some basic aims of the trade unions and tasks for attaining them. It revised the organizational structure and adopted a new constitution. At the Congress, the high sense of responsibility and honour of the working people of Cuba who are true to the principles of proletarian internationalism was expressed. The resolutions of the Congress, particularly the resolution extending support to the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggressors, were adopted amidst enthusiastic applause of all attending the Congress.

The Congress breathed with the revolutionary spirit of the Cuban working class ready to play a yet bigger role in production, construction and anti-imperialist struggle. Also, the Congress was pervaded with the feelings of militant friendship between the Cuban working people and their Korean counterpart.

In his speech the head of the Korean trade union delegation emphasized the fact that the heroic working class and people of Cuba under the correct leadership of their Communist Party headed by Fidel Castro, their distinguished leader and national hero, crushed the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, scoring a great victory. Then he referred to the successes achieved by the Korean working class and people in socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, their beloved leader. The Hall of the Congress resounded with thundering applause and cheers of the attendants expressing their support to his speech.



The friendly meeting between our trade union delegation and Cuban working people

The Congress closed with an inspiring speech of Premier Fidel Castro, in which he outlined the action programme to be followed by the working people of Cuba.

Through the Congress the working people of Cuba demontrated the strength of their unity and their firm resolve to fight until they win the ultimate victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and to advance unswervingly for the upbuilding of a socialist society.

I stayed in Cuba for only a few weeks. But our impressions are many and deep. What struck us most was the fact that the entire working people of Cuba, united firmly around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Premier Fidel Castro, were seething with a revolutionary zeal to defend their revolutionary gains and to promote socialist construction. Their fighting spirit to defeat U.S. imperialism was also very high.

After the Congress, we visited many places: the revolutionary battle-site in Oriente Province, the barracks in Mont Cata where a historic assault tock place on July 26, 1953, the revolutionary battle-sites on the second front where Raul Castro's command post had been located, and also factories and hospitals, etc.

Wherever we went, the working people gave us a warm welcome and expressed their resolve by saying: "So long as there exists U.S. imperialism, we won't give up arms but will fight against it under the leadership of Premier Castro. Meanwhile, we'll devote all our energies and make creative endeavours to accelerate socialist construction in our country."

We cannot forget even for a moment that the working people of Cuba are expressing their full support to and solidarity with the working class and people of Korea who are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and reunify the country.

At a kindergarten on the revolutionary battle-site of the second front, we saw a big placard inscribed with: "Let us extend greater solidarity with the Korean people struggling for national reunification." Our Cuban guide said significantly: "We draw a great inspiration from the Korean people who repelled the U.S. imperialist aggressors, winning a great victory in their Patriotic War of Liberation." Then he added: "Let us do our best in fighting side by side against our common enemy."

We were also deeply impressed by the fact that the working people of Cuba were enjoying a happy life to the full under the socialist system, rapidly enhancing their living standards.

After the revolution, many social problems have been solved in Cuba. Most striking is the fact that everybody is provided with a job. Medical care is free to all. Children are given free education, and students receive stipends. (At present, more than 200,000 students are receiving stipends.)

New residential quarters are appearing and huge buildings are mushrooming in urban areas.

The rapid changes taking place under the very nose of the U.S. imperialists and the the influence of these changes on the Latin American countries have become a cause of headache to them. That is why, they regard Cuba as an eyesore. That is why, they are making all kinds of manoeuvres to stamp out the achievements of the working people of Cuba. They have gone the whole length of resorting to economic blockade and armed intervention.

We saw the working people of Cuba filled with a fighting resolve to defend the revolutionary gains with their very lives and they are carrying them forward in earnest.

With nothing the enemy can ever check the onward march of the working people of Cuba, who are vigorously advancing towards a bright future.

New houses are built for labouring people in Cuba. Photo shows a worker's family living happily in Havana

Factory College

Factory colleges were born in our country in 1960. Workers study in these colleges without leaving their jobs. The colleges have turned out more than 6,300 graduates, who are now playing important roles in the spheres of production, technique, politics and culture.

Factory colleges are set up for training national cadres. They have made their appearance through the struggle for developing a new educational system, liquidating the remnants of the old educational system. They had to be adapted to the new educational system reflecting the objective demands of revolutionary development and socialist construction.

When the Korean people launched into the construction of a new society after liberation from the protracted yoke of Japanese imperialism, they had all but few assets for training the national cadres. What is more, the division of the territory caused by U.S. occupation of South Korea created more difficulties to the problems stemming from the economic, cultural backwardness of the outmoded society. We had not a single university and had no experience in running a university in the early days of the liberation (August 15, 1945). At that time, there were a few scientists, technicians and specialists, but they were separated from each other in north and south. Dogmatists and flunkeys, not believing in our own strength and only looking over the others, went so far as to contend that we could not found and run a university.

Huh Yong Hwan (right), a twice Chullima work-team member of the Kangsun Steel Works, who attends the metallurgical department of Kangsun Industrial College helps with pleasure his co-workers in their study

The Workers' Party of Korea, abiding by the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the training of cadres, rebuffed all the wrong views and took a measure to train national cadres, relying on the enormous strength of the people who had risen up to build a new society. It relied on the highly enhanced consciousness of the toiling masses who were eager to learn as well as on patriotism of the intellectuals. It gave priority to education and the training of national cadres before anything else. The Party envisaged, in this respect, things to be done not only in terms of present and near future but also for the far future. Above all, it established a democratic educational system and continued to improve it for the purpose of bringing up new national cadres originated from the working people, simultaneously winning over, reeducating and remoulding the learned men of the old society.

Thanks to this measure the colonial slave educational system set up by Japanese imperialism was liquidated in a short space of time and a popular system of education ranging from primary school to higher educational institute was established accordingly. The year of 1956 witnessed the enforcement of compulsory primary educational system and 1958 the compulsory middle educational system.

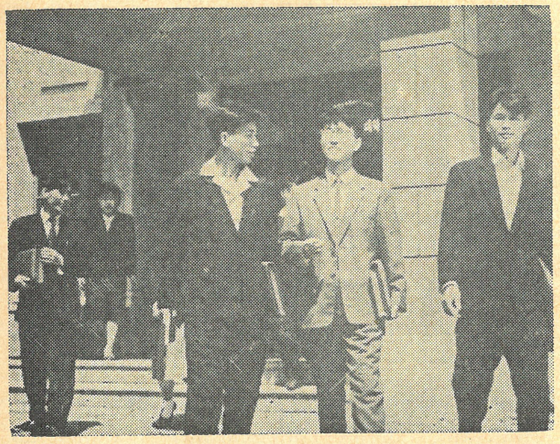
Developing the people's educational system, the Party took into consideration the combination of academic educational form with another educational form under which one could study while working. As a result, educational institutions in diverse forms appeared one after another: technical schools run by factories and enterprises, correspondence and evening courses attached to colleges, short-time training centres, seminars plus practical training conducted in the course of work.

As a consequence, already in 1959 the number of students studying while working reached 35 per cent of the total number of college students, which was 3 times as against 1949. But in view of the rapid and big progress of our revolution and socialist construction and, in particular, of all-out technical, cultural and ideological revolution, the national cadres had to be brought up more rapidly in greater number with better qualifications.

The founding of factory colleges, therefore, was a step of great significance. It duly met such a demand. For this, we had potentiality, necessary foundation and experiences.

Thanks to the Party's economic policy on giving priority to the development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, a powerful production base equipped with modern technique has been laid in our country. This made it possible for the factories and enterprises to run higher educational institutes of their own, chiefly relying on their own scientific and technical personnel.

On the other hand, the cultural standard of the working people rose systematically thanks to the cultural revolution and the development of the education of the people. At the time of the founding of factory colleges the number of graduates from the middle and specialized schools, engineers, and specialists working at Hwanghai Iron Works was 3,449 and that in the industrial area of Heungnam 10,069 respectively. This bespoke that a human-source needed for founding and running factory colleges in industrial centres was available at hand.



Worker-students of the Heungnam Industrial College have just finished their lesson

With the founding of factory colleges, a system of education under which one can study without leaving his job was well-organized from primary school courses to courses for higher education. Thus our popular educational system is being brought to perfection. The content of education and activities of the teachers in factory colleges also made advance. There are altogether 37 factory colleges in different industrial areas. The manager of the factory assumes the post of college president and most of the teachers come from the ranks of scientists, technicians and specialists working for the factory.

Students are workers themselves who study while working. The experimental bases for the colleges are factories. Such an arrangement meets the demand for combining study with production labour.

The founding of factory colleges has also brought about a change to the function and role of the factory. The factories and enterprises in our country have become reliable bases for training technical personnel and a foot-hold for developing science and technique. In a number of factories including the Kangsun Steel Works and Hungnam Fertilizer Factory no small number of technicians and specialists are the graduates from factory colleges. Among their graduates are also found the heads of shops and departments as well as work-team leaders. In the past 6 years more than 20,000 items of invention, technical innovation and new ideas have been introduced into production. This indicates that thanks to the appearance of factory colleges, the factories and enterprises have become bases for the development of science and technique.

As factories and enterprises have become bases for training technicians, our country is enabled to undertake the work of training personnel in a more marked way. It has now the possibility to expand further the contingents of intellectuals in pace with the developing reality.

The correctness of the measures taken by the government finds its expression in the following figures:

In the early days of liberation there were in our country only a small number of engineers and mechanics. But at present we have more

TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH TRADE UNION

By Kang Jin Sung, trade union committee chairman, Electric Locomotive Shop, West Pyongyang Railway Factory

One day in last September the factory trade union committee issued a trade union membership card to a young worker Kim Chul Soo. With the card in his hand he pledged himself to be faithful to the trade union organization, abiding by its rules.

His attitude recalled to my mind many a thing.

Born after the liberation of the country in August 15, 1945, he is now 21 years old and has joined in the ranks of the trade union as a proud member of the working class. How powerful our trade union organization has become during these 21 years!

In September 1945, about 300 workers gathered in a modest hall and formed their trade union. Then in November of the same year the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea made its appearance.

In the past when Korea was under the Japanese colonial rule our workers, like other sections of people, were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression. They were deprived of elementary democratic liberties and even the right to live.

When I came first to this factory, the Japanese imperialists who had unleashed the Pacific War were forcing the workers to toil day and night. They were even taking away many young people to the front.

On the strength of the "Law on Preventive Detention of Political Offenders" they arrested and imprisoned at random those workers who showed even a slight dislike to the war.

Their frantic efforts, however, could not break the revolutionary spirit of progressive workers. Inspired greatly by the battle successes of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, workers in Pyongyang, like their brothers in other localities, kept fighting in definance of the enemy repression.

Iron-workers in Pyongyang attempted to join a partisan unit with weapons made by themselves in secret. They also set up a clandestine organization and protested against the forcible conscription by the Japanese imperialists.

Workers waged strikes and sabotages in various parts of the country, thereby dealing telling blows to the war-time production of Japanese imperialism.

Japanese imperialism dependent on an unjust war for its aggressive ends was defeated at last.

Thanks to the hard-fought struggle of the revolutionary forerunners, we were able to embark upon the road leading to a new life with brilliant prospects ahead of us.

Following liberation the Korean workers showed revolutionary enthusiasm in the building of a new, democratic motherland.

When fleeing from Korea, the Japanese said "You'd better not do anything reckless. We'll come back before long". In other words, they left behind gobs of intimidating rumours. A handful of pro-Japanese elements and traitors attempted all conceivable schemes. They set fire to the documents of our factory and dumped important installations into a reservior. Heavily damaged wagons couched down here and there in the factory compound. Inside the workshop several out-dated lathes stood idle.

The factory trade union took measures to cope with the rather confusing situation. They led workers to thwart the activities of reactionaries so as to protect the factory from their encroachment.

Just in this seething time I became a trade unionist, putting an end to the humiliation of all descriptions and arduous labour that I had gone through as the son of a poor peasant tilling a piece of land on a hill slope.

The trade Union organization upheld wholeheartedly the law on the nationalization of key industries as well as the labour law with which the government protected workers' rights and interests, leading the workers to take an active part in production as the masters of the country and factory.

A nation-wide movement for the building of the country was initiated and a struggle to build North Korea into an impregnable democratic base was launched on a large scale.

Coal-miners raised high a torch for the "shock-brigade movement to increase production," and our railway workers waged an "increased freightage drive." Soon it embraced the overwhelming majority of workers in the field of transport industry.

Through these movements hosts of factories and enterprises were restored, and the railway traffic was also regulated gradually. The workers of our factory rehabilitated buildings and machines damaged beyond description and repaired on their own more engines and passenger-cars than in the days of the Japanese rule.

As a result, the plan for the development of the national economy for 1947, the first of its kind in our history, was overfulfilled. Basing itself on the achievements and experiences gained in the course of the fulfilment of the plan, the Workers' Party of Korea put forth a task to raise the level of their technique and skill, bringing the patriotic zeal of the working people into full play.

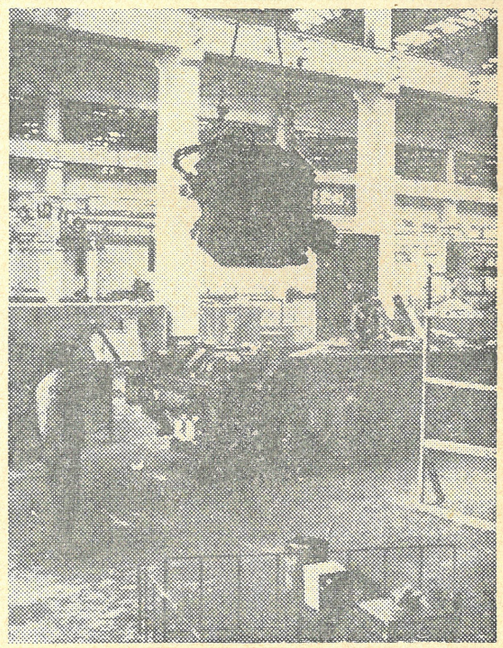
The state invested a large amount of fund in our factory to build four new workshops. Meanwhile, the trade union organization stepped up the "passing-on-technique drive" on a big scale among the masses, explaining in earnest the reason why they should learn technique.

Workers mustered up their energy, wisdom and fighting spirit to cope with everything they encountered. They carried out with credit the 1948 national economic plan by 41 per cent over the previous year.

During the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggression many workers volunteered to the front in response to the Party's call: "All for the victory in the war!" The factory trade union had to do its bid in production, relying on the remaining workers.

The enemy planes dropped many a bomb in the factory compound. However, workers in our factory did not flinch in the least; they repaired engines with redoubled energy and even organized other production activities for the victory in the war.

The engines that we had repaired plied without trouble between the front and rear, seeing their drivers actively participated in a movement to increase transportation. Ahn Sung Gook, Hero of the



at the assembling shop of this factory

than 367,000 national cadres. We are now managing the national economy, developing arts and science, relying on our own national cadres.

On the other hand, the factory colleges in North Korea are greatly inspiring the workers and youth in South Korea. They yearn after the factory colleges in North Korea, hoping they too will be brought up as men of ability after receiving free higher education.

The educational system under which workers study without leaving their job will continue to develop in our country in parallel with academic education system.

Greeting the 6th anniversary of their founding, the factory colleges have summed up their activities and experiences, embarking upon the road leading to new successes.

Republic, and many other engine-drivers demonstrated to the full the heroic metle of the Korean working class under the rain of bombs dropped by the enemy. Even in the difficult conditions the workers of our factory cut short the time needed to repair engines.

After vanquishing the American aggressors, our workers resumed to build up their new life.

Many difficulties were ahead of us. The factory sustained a heavy damage. Not even a single ton of steel or cement was available for rehabilitation and construction. The enemy blabbed that our people would never rise again.

The trade union organization urged workers to pour their fighting spirit displayed during the war and their exalted spirit resulted from the victory in the war into the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Railway workers restored trunk-lines in a matter of 9 days after the cease-fire. The workers of our factory set afoot in high spirits a "shock-brigade movement for rehabilitation." In the postwar three years alone, they introduced into production as many as 2,300 technical innovation and rationalization proposals.

In June 1955 Premier Kim Il Sung visited personally our factory. He instructed us to expand our factory into a large one without, however, letting up the rapairing of the passenger and freight cars.

Upholding his teachings the workers of our factory displayed without reserve their talents and enthusiasm in their work. Thus, our factory has turned into a giant modern locomotive plant. In this period two of our workers have become Labour Hero and over 1,500 were decorated by the state.

It was some time before the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1961 that they resolved to produce an electric locomotive as a present to the Congress. The job was difficult for the workers. They had to make an electric engine with 180,000 parts, large and small, relying on their own design and technique. The trade union organization mobilized them in the production of the electric engine.

They said the fate of the engine would be decided by our success or failure in producing a high-speed contact-breaker and a unit-switch. The trade union committee asked me to see the job done. I mingled myself with the workers and made one experiment after another. We succeeded in producing the important parts after experimenting 36 times.

When a trade union was formed for the first time in our factory there were only several old-type lathes. But now the factory is installed with a 3,000-ton press and large-size special machine tools, all made at home.

In the past there were four or five versatile workers and ten or more skilled hands in our factory. But today they are joined by more than 790 engineers, mechanics and specialists.

I cannot but be surprised to see youngsters like Kim Chul Soo turning out with ease complicated products with a blueprint in hand. Skilled hands have become versatile workers, fathers have brought up their sons and daughters into their successors.

At present 31 Chullima work-teams are embraced by our trade union, and 90 per cent of the entire trade unionists are involved in the Chullima work-team movement. Our trade union organization is waging on a wide scale a movement for achieving earlier the unification of the country.

Twenty-one years have elapsed since the trade union was formed. In this period the composition of trade unionists in our factory has undergone a radical change both in quality and quantity.

With the political power in their hands, our trade unionists are well aware of their revolutionary task. They have a deep love for their socialist motherland and are united as firm as a rock around their own organization.

The trade union cadres, veteran workers who were steeled in the revolution and construction, enjoy full confidence of the masses, and now Kim Chul Soo himself is admitted into this powerful organization. How happy he should be!

Workers' Drawings Put on View at the National Exhibition of Fine Arts

Some members of the amateur fine arts circle at the Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory are learning to draw pictures

"At the park" Drawn by Mun In Geun, worker at the Soonchun Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory

"Young smelters" Drawn by Choi Jung Sik, worker at the Chongjin Steel Works

"Taking the road of battle" Drawn by Kim Bong Ik at the Kangge Combined Machine Factory

THUS SPEAK CHULLIMA RIDERS

The Chullima work-team movement was initiated in March 1959 by the smelters of the Kangsun Steel Works, one of the metallurgical bases of our country, situated in South Pyongan Province. This movement spread to all the branches of national economy, displaying its vitality, and it has become a driving force for the rapid development of the national economy, being a splendid method of economic management participated in by masses and a school where working people are being educated in communist ideas.

Today, this movement is further intensified embracing a mass patriotic movement launched for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) and for the relief of the brethren in South Korea. The Chullima riders are combining their day to day productive activities with their struggle for the speedy socialist construction in North Korea and for the earlier unification of the country. They are devoting themselves to the increased production and construction, naming their machines after their own aspirations: "Unification of Motherland," "Reunion," etc.

Here follow some of the speeches delivered by the participants in this movement.

Along with the Lathe "Named Li Yoon Sik"

By Kim Soo Joong, Chairman of sub-Primary Trade Union Organization, Twice Chullima Work-team, Kaesong Machine Building Plant

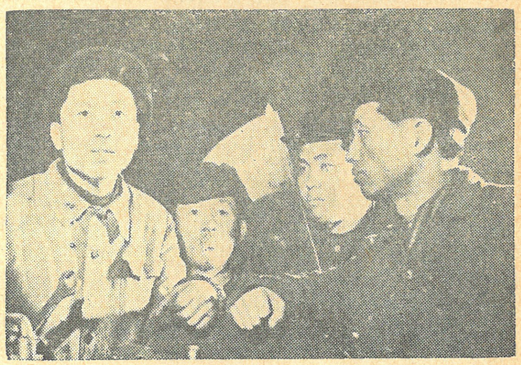
I recall vividly what happened on November 25, 1964. On this day the sub-primary trade union organization raised up the first torch of the patriotic movement based on the results accomplished so far in the course of the development of the Chullima work-team movement.

The trade union members of our work-team insisted that our production plan should be taken for as a battle plan prepared for the relief of the South Korean people from the rule of U.S. colonialism. They suggested to register as a member of their work-team the name of Li Yoon Sik, a patriotic youth sacrificed during the April 19th, 1960 Popular Uprising which had overthrown the ruthless regime of Syngman Rhee.

The sub-primary trade union organization adopted their proposal and arranged to carry out the expanded plan through technical innovations. The work-team members understood better their immediate and future tasks through the organizational and political work done by the trade union and so they came out to offer their best efforts for the realization of the said tasks. A girl lathe operator Li Jung Ja wrote the following in her diary:

"Today I've done far more than what the plan requires. It has been possible because I've been obsessed by an idea that I must exact vengeance from the enemy for Li Yoon Sik. But I cannot be complacent with such a result. I'll press forward with all my efforts along with the weavers, fishermen, farmers and others who are enlisting continuously into their teams the comrades in South Korea who have fallen in the holy struggle for the realization of the unification of the country. The faster is our advance, the earlier will come the day of unification . . ."

This is the reflection of the aspirations of our working class who wishes to unify the



Workers at the Kaesong Machine-Building Plant have registered the name of Li Yoon Sik, a South Korean young patriotic martyr, in the list of their work-team and named Lathe No. 35 after Li Yoon Sik

country independently, and peacefully on a democratic basis. Today, the U.S. imperialists are still occupying South Korea under the guise of "UN force" in defiance of these aspirations. Every year they submit to the United Nations a deceitful report prepared by UNCURK in an attempt to perpetuate the division of our homogeneous nation.

Notwithstanding this, we will chase out the Yankees and will unify independently the country so as to realize the aspirations of many a Li Yoon Sik.

Only Nine Fishing Boats?

By Joo Jai Man, Member of Chullima Repair Work-team, Wonsan Shipyard

Last year in June "Rodongza Shinmoon" (workers' paper), the organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, carried in a big way the news that our shipyard had launched a boat named *Joomoonjin* No. 1. Then, until October of the same year our shipyard launched two more boats of the same type.

We volunteered to manufacture these extra boats over the target planned beforehand in response to the patriotic initiative of the workers of the Kaesong Machine Building Plant and named the boats *Joomoonjin*. Here is an account why we set out to do this.

In the past Joomoonjin was a renowned fishing port in South Kangwon Province, but it is lying in waste these days. The ruin of this port was caused by the treacherous policy of Pak Jung Hi clique at home and by the rapacious grabbing of fishing-grounds by the Japanese militarists. In order to prolong their life, the Pak Jung Hi clique is helping the Japanese imperialists infiltrate into South Korea. This will not only turn South Korea into a dual colony of U.S.-Japanese imperialism, but it will also increase the sufferings of the South Korean working people. The situation of the fishermen in Joomoonjin can be explained in the same light.

So, we mustered up our wisdom and energy and produced *Joomoonjins* with our hatred at the enemy and our burning desire to relieve our southern brethren from their plight.

In response to the request of the workers, the trade union committee of the shipyard held a meeting of activists in November, 1964 and adopted a resolution to manufacture six more *Joomoonjins* till 1967. At present, we are struggling with a great zeal for increased production to put into effect this resolution. As we are in such high spirits, we will certainly make more fishing boats than those envisaged in the plan.

Nguyen Van Troi Is Living in Korea

By Ahn Keum Soon, Leader of the Chullima Work-team of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Work-shop, Pyongyang Textile Mill

The South Vietnamese young patriotic worker Nguyen Van Troi sacrificed his life in 1964. Before his execution he shouted to the top of his voice: "Yankees, quit Vietnam!" "Long live Vietnam!"

Hearing his voice, we burned with indignation as much as the workers of other countries did. We can hardly express in words our sentiments aroused at the time.

We decided to enlist Nguyen Van Troi as one of the members of our work-team and named Machine No. 1,404 after his name. In other words, he is supposed to live together with us from that time on. We pressed forward for bearing in mind that this was one of the ways to avenge the Vietnamese hero. As a consequence, the utility rate of the installations has increased by 18 per cent compared with the preceding period. Accordingly, the production itself has shown better results.

This may be considered as one of the examples showing how we are expressing our solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese brethren. Today, the working classes and their trade unions all over the world are extending their solidarity to the working class of Vietnam in various ways. They also demand strongly that the U.S. aggressors quit Vietnam, taking away all their lethal weapons.

In spite of this, the Yankees are extending their bombing against the Vietnam Democratic Republic up to Hanoi and Haiphong regions, perpetrating more atrocities against the peaceful inhabitants.

In the meantime, the Pak Jung Hi clique is driving out into South Vietnam an increasing number of South Korean youth as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism. By doing such a nasty thing, they are trampling down not only the interests of the Korean working class, but also those of the working class of the entire world.

(Continued on p. 25)

YEARLY TARGET HITTERS

The national economic plan for this year (the sixth year of the Seven-Year Plan) is being fulfilled successfully. Already a large number of factory and enterprise workers have beaten their yearly targets. Sharper operators Baik Man Soon and An Jai Pil at the Youth Processing Shop of the Sinuiju Machine Building Plant honoured their yearly commitments on July 5. To help expedite production, they stepped up technical innovations from the outset of the year.

During the first half of the year they effected 14 technical improvements. In this course, they enhanced the efficiency of the assembly 2.5 times.

They displayed particular zeal in taking care of the machines, thus they lifted their utility rate to 90 per cent.

The members of the First Workteam of the Weaving Shop of the Haeju Textile Mill had all declared their plans fulfilled by August 10, following their team leader Li Choon Ja, who had hit her target on June 30.

Seething with patriotic enthusiasm to relieve the South Korean brothers and sisters, they have produced more fabrics. They always overfulfilled their daily and monthly assignments by rapidly enhancing their technical level and steadily raising the utility rate of equipment.

At the Moonchun Machine Building Plant, two workteams of the precision machine shop have carried out their yearly quotas. They have waged a vigorous movement for improving the technical instruments of the workteams and improving the quality of products. The grinding workteam alone advanced 18 innovation proposals which were adopted subsequently. They processed best-quality tractor sparking-plug, glass cleaner and motor-saw sparking-plug. By August 14, the two workteams fulfilled their yearly committments at 107.4% and 110% respectively.

The seaweed cultivating team of the Wonsan Fishery Station had discussions in earnest at the beginning of the year on how to supply more marine products to the people. Later they poured their energy on exploring deep sea while cultivating seaweeds and raising sea-cucumber and oyster in shallow sea. In this way, they fulfilled their yearly plan by 113% on August 20.

(Continued from p. 7)

of beds at hospitals was 25 times the figure of 1946, that of doctors and assistant doctors 23 times, and that of therapeutic organs for outpatients 51 times. With an increasing expenditure on the public health, this year the number of beds at therapeutic and prophylactic institutions will go up by 4 per cent over last year, and that of doctors 14 per cent.

The development of the hygienic and public health work in our country has led to extending the average life span of the people: it has been prolonged by 20 years in 1964 as against 1944, the year right before liberation.

The working people are given another benefit from the state—the paid leave through the state social security system. Every year several hundreds of thousands of working people enjoy pleasant holidays at rest-homes and rest at sanatoria at state expenses.

Compared with 1953, in 1964 the number of rest-homes and sanatoria grew by 857 per cent and 12-fold more holiday-makers went there for a rest.

Besides, our country has built a large number of nurseries and kindergartens run at state and social expenses. And well-equipped other facilities are served for the women so as to enable them to take part in social labour. In 1964 the number of nurseries and kindergartens showed respectively an increase of 31 times and 34 times that of 1956.

This is not all. The working people of our country receive subsidies and pensions of various kinds.

Thanks to the social and cultural services of the Government, today our working people's real income is constantly increasing and their living standard is rising at a rapid tempo in a well-balanced way.

It is expected that the living standard of our people will climb up one step higher when the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) will be carried out—this plan envisages a two-fold increase in the per household real incomes for the factory and office workers as well as for the peasants.

Central Trade Union School

The Central School of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was founded on April 12, 1949.

It has made a great contribution to the training of trade union functionaries over the last 17 years or more.

Of course, it is not the only trade union training centre. Trade union workers are trained wherever there are its organizations.

The trade union organizations of all levels select for training those who are capable of actively defending the rights and interests of the working class and educating and remoulding workers into socialist and communist constructors. They are given education and training suitable to their standards. The methods are diverse. Some workers leave their jobs receiving regular pay during the training while others attend different study groups according to their standards of schooling and trades, or are given man-to-man training or are drawn for practice into the work of leading body of trade unions.

The Central Trade Union School is the highest seat of professional education among all these forms. It admits active trade union functionaries and workers recommended by industrial and local trade union organizations. Among its students are deputies to the organs of people's power of all levels, members of Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and labour heroes. Many of them are graduates from higher educational institutes or local training centres.

Courses of training are arranged in such a way as to train trade union functionaries firmly armed with scientific world outlook, possessed of rich political and economic knowledge and theories on trade union administration and well prepared theoretically and practically. The school has over 20 chairs including the chair of organization of trade union and that of history of international labour movement. The school strictly abides by the educational principles of combining theory with practice. The students join in the trade union work of factories and enterprises and thus further enrich their theory. Once a week they go down to local and factory trade union organizations to learn from reality and study practical work for two months every year.

The penetration of students into reality is beneficial not only to them but also to the factory trade union organizations. This may be elucidated with the following example:

Some of the third-year students of the trade union school went down to the trade union organization of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill in March and stayed there for two months. There they explained the Party's policy and decisions of the GFTU Central Committee to the trade union workers and gave assistance in the Chullima work-team movement.

In the course of their activities, the students could consolidate what they had learned as practical knowledge, effecting a great change in the trade union activities of the mill. Later their experiences were widely disseminated among all the factory trade union organizations.

The students of the Central Trade Union School are provided free all prerequisites for study and day-to-day life. While in school they are supplied gratis clothes, beddings and other daily necessities and are fed free of charge. They and their families receive living expenses commensurate to their salaries before coming to the school. The livelihood of their families is taken care of by the trade union organizations which have sent them to the school.

The school is furnished with all conditions necessary for cultivating the talents of the students in many ways.

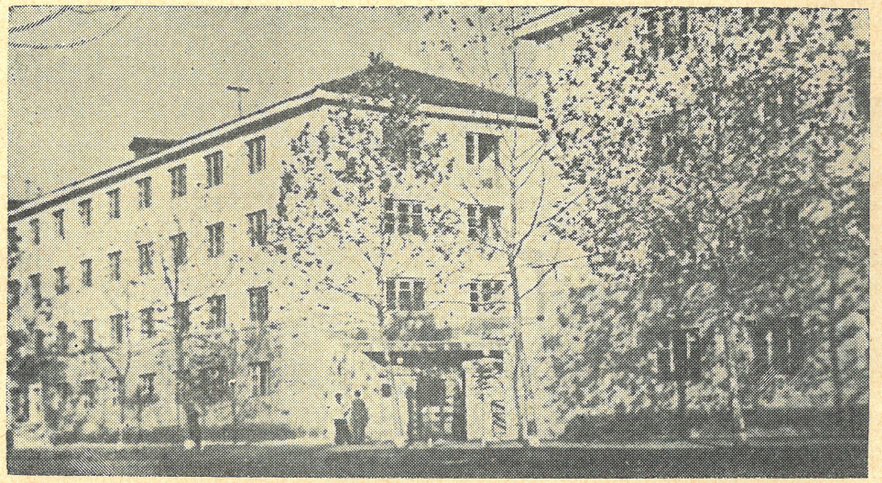
Tens of thousands of books are available at its library and materials giving a historical review of trade union activities are preserved in the cabinets. The movie-hall, club, radio rooms and music salon of the school are always open to the students. The students of the department of culture are, in a way, good teachers for other students in artistic and sports activities. They often write dramas and musical pieces and direct amateur art performances.

Sports are an inseparable part of their daily life. They make excursions to revolutionary battle sites, scenic spots and places of historical interest and make inspection tour at major factories and enterprises.

The students are showing good records in their study. After finishing the school, they turn to good account their knowledge in their practical activities. The trade union chairman of the Kangsun Steel Works which initiated the Chullima work-team movement and trade union functionaries of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory which was the first to win the title of Chullima Factory are all graduates of this school.

Among its graduates are also found the trade union chairman of the Kaesong Machine-Building Plant which held up the first torch of the patriotic movement supporting the struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and assisting the Vietnamese people.

On the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the trade union, the school worked out a perspective plan for enhancing the quality of education a step higher, and is now fulfilling it on a full-fledged scale.



Hostel of the Central Trade Union School

PROMOTION OF HEALTH FOR WORKERS

—At the Pyongyang Metal Fixture Factory—

Before liberation on August 15, 1945, the Pyongyang Metal Fixture Factory was a small tile factory run by a wealthy Japanese. At that time the health and safety of the workers of this factory were constantly threatened, because there was no labour protection facilities and the working conditions were bad.

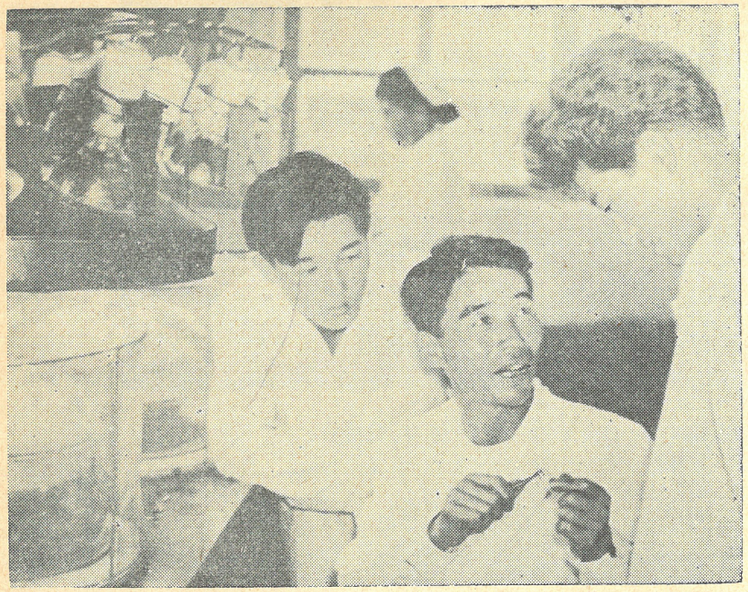
After liberation the state re-equipped the factory with new installations and built a few new workshops with good working conditions. At present this factory is turning out various construction machines and materials which the workers did not see in the past. And they were sent to construction sites in Pyongyang and other parts of our country as well.

There are labour safety devices installed at all the work-places of this factory. For instance, the work site with high temperature is equipped with large electric fans and other facilities. In the casting shop there are an air-purifier and a ventilator eliminating dust and harmful gas.

As is the case with all the factories and enterprises in our country, this factory is provided by the state with funds for labour protection. The amount of funds being spent on devices for labour protection and on nutrients is equivalent to 15 per cent of the total sum of the wages paid by this factory.

The factory has a safety department in which caretakers of different levels are working. One of the vice-chairmen of the factory trade union committee is in charge of labour protection.

Before using any new building and installation they must ascertain first their safety conditions.



They have turned their work-place into a harmless one with many devices including a new type ventilator which they made themselves

The factory trade union committee assigns as a public safety caretaker to each work-team a highly responsible worker with good knowledge on the installations. This man organizes every Saturday an educational work to teach the work-team members about measures to be taken for labour safety protection. On the other hand, the union organization fixed Wednesday as the day for educating the work-team leaders so as to make them alert on safety measures while enhancing their sense of responsibility in this respect.

The caretakers of labour protection assigned to the work-teams are responsible for taking safety measures every day in behalf of the relevant work-team. They imbue the workers with knowledge on safety and teach them necessary skill for that, while carrying on the function of a controller.

The trade union inspects monthly and quartely the conditions of technical education on labour safety and facilities related to the labour protection. The inspection is conducted in the presence of the manager, the chairman of the factory Party committee and the chairman of the factory trade union committee.

This factory has fixed March—April and October—November as the months of labour protection as other factories and enterprises have done. During these periods an over-all inspection and repairing work are done for labour protection devices and facilities including heating and cooling systems. In these same periods, an over-all physical examinations are conducted for the workers, taking necessary measures for promoting the workers' health.

Furthermore, the factory trade union is launching a technical innovation movement among the workers so as to increase their productivity and to improve further the working conditions.

At the glass-shop Kim Chul Hwan and his team-mates put forward 250 or more items of new ideas during the past three years. As the ideas were adopted subsequently for mechanization and automation, they found their work easier and their productivity raised by 50 per cent. The workers of this factory have introduced into production 38 per cent more of new ideas than the previous year. As a result, they have improved markedly their tools and technical processes.

In the meantime, the clinical facilities in the factory too have been expanded and the number of medical workers increased. A sanitary worker is attached to each work-team, who is assisting the medical workers. On the other hand, the city or district anti-epidemic centre and the district industrial hospital come out regularly to the factory to help the factory people take preventive measures against diseases of epidemic nature.

The factory has its own sanatorium. If conditions require, workers are entitled to take advantage of these amenities at state expenses regardless whether they have already stayed at a state-run rest-home or sanatorium.

Thanks to the solicitude of the state and to the assistance given by the factory trade union, the workers at the Pyongyang Metal Fixture Factory are working safely with their production growing continuously.

(Continued from p. 20)

The Yankee imperialists are demanding more mercenaries from their puppets like Pak Jung Hi. Under the circumstances, all the workers and their organizations throughout the world should form a powerful united front against the U.S. aggression so as to support the just struggle of the Vietnamese brethren. They should take up a strong common action and wage the struggle in various forms. This will redouble our strength and will contribute much to the great cause of the working class of Vietnam.

LIFE OF CHULLIMA RIDERS

—At Chullima Nampo Communication Apparatus Factory—

To train members of working collective as fully-developed socialist and communist constructors is one of the basic tasks of the Chullima work-team movement.

Presented below are some of the recent activities of the workers of the automation shop of the Chullima Nampo Communication Apparatus Factory.

They have been fulfilling for several years a 10-year perspective plan. Under this plan they strive to prepare themselves as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea and revolution, to acquire a high-standard scientific knowledge and enhance a step higher their level of technique and culture.

The workshop trade union committee gives them concrete guidance in implementing this perspective plan. All the Chullima riders study according to their own plans.

The members of the study group guided by Kim Jung Bai are reading such Marxist classics as "Communist Manifesto," "The Capital" and "Anti-Düh-ring" and documents on the Party policies and "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" from the first volume to the sixth. They deepen their knowledge through spirited discussions. Assembling workers Kim Jung Sik and Li Hyung Suk studied Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Works" and the article of Rodong Shinmun "Let Us Defend Independency" in combination with Marxist-Leninist classics. Their speeches in the study group proved their deep understanding of the ideas of Juche of the Korean Workers' Party and the main points of the Rodong Shinmun editorial.

The Chullima riders learn from the life and activities of the revolutionary forerunners and their fighting experiences, working style and methods. They avidly read "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas" to follow their examples. Such a study is an important part of the daily work done by the Chullima riders.

They make indefatigable efforts to improve

(Continued on p. 29)

Work-team members led by Kim Sun Taik at the Youth Shop of the Nampo Communication Apparatuses Factory are studying in eagerness the documents adopted by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea

STORY ABOUT A CRECHE

There is a children's park in Oisung District, Pyongyang. In summer-time it becomes luxuriant with flowers and trees inviting many boys and girls.

Opposite this park there stands an attractive building. It is the Chullima Creche No. 1 in Gyogoo dong. The house faces southwest. So, the rooms enjoy good sunshine in daytime.

The creche has a number of rooms: reception-room, dressing-room, recreation-hall, dining-hall, bedroom, bathroom and temporary isolation-room. A dispensary is found very close to the rooms of children. Besides, nurses' room, kitchen, laundry and storehouse are found there.

In front of the creche there is a garden with a small sand ground, miniature hill, tiny bridge, sliding panel, creeping frame, swing, etc. In addition, tricycle, rocking horse, baby car, teeny chairs, dwarf tables, minikin houses and other toys are placed here and there in the garden.

All these things give visitors satisfaction and make them think of a warm care taken by the government for the rising generation.

The government has so far taken hosts of measures to let children enjoy the best things available.

The building of creches progressed with every passing year. Their number already reached more than 7,000 by the end of 1964. Needless to say, creches did not exist before the August 15 liberation. But now they can be seen everywhere in urban or rural areas.

In co-op farms creches are set up for a village or a work-team as a unit.

All the creches accommodate children less than three years old. The kids are sent to kindergartens when they grow older.

Almost all the expenses are covered by the state.

The government has also paid much attention to improving the protection and education of children. It now sees to it that relevant departments are established in normal or pedagogical colleges to turn out a large number of able educators of children. On the other hand, it organizes a nurse training centre in every city and county-seat to enrich the knowledge of nurses in a systematic way. And it assigns graduates of medical college and medical specialized schools to dispensaries attached to creches.

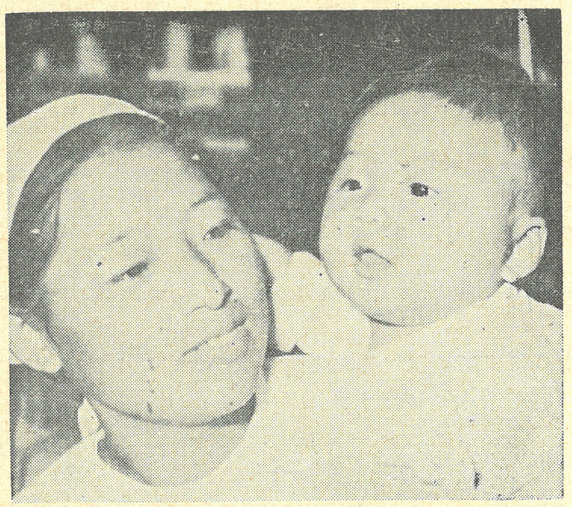
Besides, the government provides creches with sufficient amount of nutritious food, medical apparatuses, medicines and other amenities.

Creches in cities, factories or workshops enjoy the care of the trade union organizations as well. The trade union organizations, first of all, urge their members to help creches perform their duty with credit, turning to good account the conditions provided by the state.

The main task of creches is to promote children's health and develop their sentiments and intellect, while facilitating the mothers to work without worries about their little ones. In this respect, the trade union organization of the Chullima Creche No. 1 in Gyogoo dong leads its members successfully to carrying out this task. The most important result it has achieved is the fact that it has educated nurses in the spirit of devoting themselves to the care of their little tots. In order to do their duty well, nurses are always trying to keep in mind the age, health condition and character of the children whom they look after in their creche. Nurse Li Tan Sil spared time and visited the homes of her children in a planned way. By so doing, she acquainted herself with their health, fond food, character and so on. Having found out the traits of their children, nurses worked out a detailed plan to raise them in the creche.

Here is an instance showing how much efforts a nurse Jung Kyung Sook make to elaborate her plan. She majored in nursing in a college, but she is not satisfied with the know-how which she learned in former days. She makes it a rule to take counsel with the parents of her children as well as with educational psychologists, medical workers and others, who are versed in child education.

Nurses are doing their best job when they bring up children in



Children grow healthily under the motherly affection of dry nurses

WAGES AND WORKING HOURS

There are a number of labour laws enacted by the South Korean authorities which exclusively serve the capitalists. The articles on wages and working hours stipulated in the laws concerning labour prove this:

Wages

Chapter III of the "Labour Standard Law" has gobs of spurious provisions: how minimum wage system should be introduced, how wages should be paid, how allowance should be given to the workers when their factory suspends operation and how wages should be regulated. But in South Korea these "legal guarantees" further aggravate the workers' living rather than improve it.

"According to the investigations made by the 'Bank of Korea' at present the living cost of working people accounts for 13,890 won on the average a month. However, workers' wages are much lower than it: a skilled hand gets 7,386 won and unskilled gets 5,213 won." (from South Korean journal "Business" No. 6)

"On the other hand, according to the data gathered by the Hangook General Federation of Labour, as of the end of last year the average wages of workers under various industrial trade unions are as follows: 3,410 won in fibre industry; 8,674 won in mines; 7,296 won in foreign establishments; 7,158 won in transport; 4,980 won in shipping business; 4,256 won in chemical factories; 2,850 in printing shops. The daily average wage of a female-hand at rubber factories under the chemical workers' trade union is no more than 35 won, and the average monthly wage of bus girls is less than 1 500 won... According to another source, during the last five years... labour income even shrank by 10 per cent." (from the South Korean paper "Kyunghyang Shinmun," January 24, 1966)

Even such low wages are not paid in time.

"The Hangook General Federation of Labour announced that 21 enterprises were remiss in their payment of 108,093,050 to 16,085 workers.

This is merely the situation affecting only 300,000 workers who have been organized in the trade unions. It is quite apparent that the 700,000 non-organized workers are bound to suffer much more from the arrearage of wages... The Monopoly Bureau has not paid its employees working overtime and bonus on increased production during the period from 1962 to August 1965. In the Samhwa Iron Works the back wages for 1961 are not cleared off up to this date." (Kyunghyang Shinmun, September 9, 1965)

Such irregularities have ocurred despite the relevant legal provisions made for the payment of wages. Why? The provisions themselves allow employers to keep workers' wages in arrears.

Let's give a glance to the background of the wage payment.

Paragraph 2, Article 36 of the "Labour Standard Law" provides that "Wages shall be paid monthly in a fixed time in lump sum or in parts." In case of the breach of this paragraph, one is liable to pay a fine less than 10,000 won. (Paragraph 11, Article 36 of the same law)

Taking advantage of this, the employers make their own calculation. They find more profitable in keeping workers' wages to the tune of tens of thousands of won than in paying a fine of 10,000 won, and so, they are delinquent in the payment of wages without the slightest qualm.

Working Hours

Article 42 of the "Labour Standard Law" stipulates that workday is eight hours a day and 48 hours a week except rest time. But, this provision is nothing but a mere showpiece, after all.

Another article of the law makes an exception to the said rule, saying that "When public interests and national defence are affected, the workday can be prolonged from 12 hours (in dangerous or harmful work) to 16 hours (in ordinary work) a day."

On the strength of this article, the capitalists can extend the workday at their will to intensify by hook or by crook the exploitation of the workers.

Today in South Korea workers are forced to do long hours of work on starvation wages in workplaces devoid of any facilities of labour protection. The average workday reaches 10 hours or more in mining industry, 10 to 12 hours in chemical industry, and 12 to 15 hours in metal and engineering industry.

Female and juvenile workers are also compelled to do work for long hours like grown-ups. According to a recent report appeared in the South Korean paper "Ryungnam Ilbo", bus girls in their teenage are toiling from dawn to 11:30 p.m."

While extending the workday the capitalists employ every means to increase labour intensity. They post bosses, overseers and guards in workplaces to watch closely workers in their job. Under their surveillance workers are coerced to spend long hours of tiresome work. The control over the workers is tighter in large factories.

Having instituted such a law serving only the exploiters, the South Korean authorities allow the employers to discharge without mercy any worker who slightly neglects his duty and breach labour discipline.

According to the curtailed data released by the labour department of South Korea, in the field of chemical industry alone 3,000 workers were dismissed in 1963. ("Report on real state of workplaces" published in 1964)

Under the circumstances, the workers of South Korea are continuously fighting for a better life, defying the appeasement and deception practised by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The labour disputes which occurred in the period from 1963 to February 1964 were participated in by more than 150,000 workers in some 150 enterprises of key industries of South Korea.

Recently the workers intensify their struggle to carry through their economic demands such as wage hike against the reactionary wage policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

accordance with a proper plan while taking care of them with motherly affection.

Nurses bend their mind to acquire more knowledge needed by a good mother and teacher. They strive to follow the lofty virtues of Korean mothers. They regularly hold meetings for study, exchange of experiences, report on studied subjects, etc.

As is the case with all creches in our country, the Chullima Creche No. 1 in Gyogoo dong is given a great help by the trade union organizations in the vicinity.

In the hospital of the nearby medical college in the past only a few doctors were assigned with a task to see whether the children of the creche feel quite themselves or not. But now this task is under the care of the whole collective of doctors. As a result, the Chullima Creche No. 1 in Gyoggo dong is fulfilling with credit its basic task.

(Continued from p. 26)

themselves not only as producers but also as people conscious of the historical mission of the working class and possessors of a personality armed with Marxist-Leninist world outlook. In this course, they are displaying unexampled enthusiasm to accelerate socialist revolution and socialist construction. The patriotic movement that has spread today all over the country speaks of the consciousness of the Chullima riders. The workers of this workshop are also boosting production with the determination to bring earlier the day of unification. They assemble extra radio sets with saved material and this they regard as their support to the people of Masan, a South Korean city, who raised the first torch of the April 19, 1960, uprising which led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee regime.

On the other hand, they are striving to enhance their technical know-how and skill. All the workers of the workshop study while working—12 per cent of them are enrolled in factory colleges, 27 per cent in higher technical schools or technical schools, while 26 per cent are preparing for qualification examination in engineering and technical training courses.

School buildings ranging from technical school to college as well as laboratories and study cabinets have been set up for them. Their best friend is the library stacked with scores of thousands of books.

In study they do not spare efforts in helping each other. This year comrade Han Jai Sup, second-year student of the engineering course formed a mutual-assistance pair with his neighbour Ryu Kyung Ryol, a student taking technical course. The college students help higher technical-course students, whereas the latters assist those of technical course. In the past 5 years, 38 Chullima riders have become engineers or technicians. Nine more engineers and technicians are expected next year.

They made it possible to save over 70 tons of silicon steel sheets by introducing new technique in processing parts of wireless sets. Besides, 637 invention and innovation proposals have been applied to production in the past three years, which have alleviated workers' burden and boosted production.

They actively take part in sports and art activities after their daily work.

Their daily life begins with morning exercise and short-distance running. Friday is their "day of culture." They hold various sports competitions on this day. All of the workers, including one in his fifties, participate in more than two sports events. Basketballer Chong Dai Jin, a worker, has become a Master of Sport. The shop leader is the best wrestler in the workshop. Almost all the workers passed the physical strength test and many of them are approaching the level of professional sportsmen.

The art hobby group is not lagging behind either. The light music "Gay Chullima Riders" and the chorus "The Torch of Revolution" produced by this group were big hits at the national workers' art festival. The music and song were all written by the collective.

Thus the workers here are developing themselves as fully-developed men of new type by enhancing their standards a stage higher in all respects.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS ARE FIGHTING

Recently the struggle for existence and democracy waged by the South Korean workers became fiercer than ever. Starting from the workers hired by U.S. military establishments and firms, the workers employed in all the branches of industry—railway, transport, shipping, harbour, communications, electric power, mining, monopoly, etc.—are all affected by strikes and labour disputes. The struggle is sweeping over a large part of South Korea including Seoul, Pusan, North and South Cholla Province, North and South Kyongsang Province.

The number of labour disputes occurred in the first half of the current year doubled compared with the last year's figure. The number of workers who took part in this struggle swelled to more than 500,000. Especially, the struggle of the workers hired by the U.S. military establishments has shown a conspicuous progress. The disputes of this category occupies 32 per cent of all the disputes recently occurring in South Korea. They increased abruptly 6.5 times over last year.

Propped up with firm solidarity, the struggle waged by the South Korean workers takes varied forms. They consist mostly of strikes, demonstrations, sit-down strikes, hunger-strikes, etc. Of all the cases of struggle waged to date by the workers hired by the U.S. military establishments, 71 per cent were strikes and hunger-strikes.

Some 1,100 workers belonging to the "Korean Labour Corps Serving the U.S. Military Establishments" in Boopyong and Pajoo area fought fiercely, hurling stones against American military police. This fact exerted quite an influence upon workers in other places. This struggle along with that occurred in Seoul area roused a spontaneous sympathetic reaction from all the workers throughout South Korea.

Last May the workers hired by the U.S. military establishments in Seoul area came out to stage a strike. At the time the workers in Inchon area rushed to the spot and joined the formers in a sympathy-strike. Even citizens in Seoul gave their support supplying them with food.

An apparent progress is also visible in the demands of the South Korean workers in their struggle. Most of their demands are related to the immediate problems affecting their living conditions. But, the demands are progressing rapidly upwards from low forms to higher ones. The workers are coming out to fight for the payment of wages kept in arrears, to oppose wage reduction, to raise wages as well as to improve their working conditions. They are even demanding to carry out democratic labour-protection measures such as eight-hour workday and prohibition of lay-off.

The workers set out to fight for their elementary rights such as freedom of trade union activities, right to organize as well as for making collective bargaining. Further, they struggled with anti-American slogans such as "American Government, abolish at once anti-democratic and exterritorial compulsory conditions for working!" "No more deception for us!"

Meanwhile, the workers organize strikes on their own, defying the high ranking trade union officials who are attempting to interfere with the workers' struggle. In many cases, they simply neglect their upper organization and they either make use of such lower organizations as "branches" and "branch associations" or they organize an independent body such as "committee for struggle." In this way they are waging an active struggle with strikes and demonstrations. For instance, in last April some 25,000 workers hired by the U.S. military establishments staged a 24-hour strike, strengthening their unity of action with the help gained from their lower echelon organizations and exerting pressure upon "National Trade Union for Foreign Establishments" which had been hindering their struggle.

Moreover, when the question of strike is put to vote, in most cases, a majority of 99 per cent of the votes is for the strike. It is because the workers are struggling for a just cause to safeguard their existence, democracy and the elementary rights of mankind.

The situation of the South Korean workers has continued to worsen since Pak Jung Hi clique came into power. Their plight has gone to such an extent that it has become unbearable to them.

While the wages have been kept almost unchanged the prices have risen about 2.5 times over 1960 level. A sharp increase of fees for public utilities has also been registered. In addition, the tax rates are increasing with the passing years. In 1965 they increased by 125.5 per cent compared with 1961. It is, therefore, not by accident that the question of wage increase has become today the most salient demand in the struggle of the South Korean workers.

In fact, the workers in South Korea are forced upon a life which has lost all its semblance. They are advised to tighten their belts, but actually they are strangling their throats.

In case of a struggle for wage increase, a demand for a 100 per cent increase has become almost a general rule. In some, the demand is raised up to 850 per cent. This reflects how deeply the worker's life in South Korea is sunk into a plight. Despite that, even starvation wages are often kept in arreas for months.

The working conditions, too, are indescribably bad. The workers are forced to work 12 to 18 hours a day without any labour protection measure to speak of. Actually, they are deprived of all kinds of democratic rights: to organize free trade union, to make collective bargaining, to assemble, to strike, to demonstrate and so on. They have no place to appeal when they are dismissed from their job, even it happens with no tangible reason.

Dockers in South Korea are voting whether they will go on strike or not

Slave-wages are being paid to the Korean workers employed at the U.S. military establishments, yet they are forced to endure unbearable national contempt and humiliation. They are being fired as "thieves" without any proof and beaten as animals. They are forbidden to use mess-hall, bathroom, toilet-room, etc. used by the Americans exclusively. The Korean workers belonging to the "Korean Labour Corps Serving the U.S. Military Establishments" are deprived of freedom of organizing their own trade union.

The workers in South Korea have now arrived at an impasse. They can no longer live on in such a state without immediately improving their living conditions. That is why, they are coming out to fight.

Fearful of the rapid development of workers' struggle, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique have intensified their suppression against the workers. For instance, in early February of this year U.S. M.P.s treated with bayonets and rifle butts the workers hired at the U.S. military establishments in Boopyung area when the latters went on strike.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique either arrested or expelled during the first half of the year about one thousand workers for the reason that they had fought for the improvement of their living conditions along with democratic rights.

In spite of that, the South Korean workers are struggling undauntedly. They are defying the legally required application system for labour dispute and cooling-off period. Even unorganized workers, too, who are legally forbidden to strike by the puppet regime are now coming out to fight. As a result, quite a number of demands have been carried out by the workers working at the U.S. army units in Boopyung and other areas through repeated strikes and demonstrations. About 1,800 workers employed by an American firm in Chinhai went on strike last March and after three days they carried through their demands.

The number of demands carried out through the struggle during the first three months of the current year is equivalent to that recorded in the entire year of 1964. Today South Korean workers are struggling more vigorously for their life and freedom, beating off the repression and deception practised on them by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique.

JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS ARE FLOODING IN SOUTH KOREA

The Japanese militarists are building up a political and ideological foundation in South Korea for their eventual reinvasion. In order to do this, they are making use of their publications as important means of propaganda besides their religion, press, arts, etc.

Among the foreign publications penetrating into South Korea today, the proportion of Japanese publications is bigger than any other countries. As to their content, sex and nihilistic materials abound in them as much as in American publications, far more than in any other foreign publications.

The infiltration of Japanese publications into South Korea is realized, in the main, through the means of trade and "gifts." There were 83 kinds of Japanese periodicals which came through the trading route in 1962. But, this number swelled to 216 kinds in 1965.

The South Korean authorities spent around 400,000 dollars on imported publications in 1964. Of this sum, more than 360,000 dollars were allocated to the publications imported from Japan.

Among the publications brought in as gifts, 120 or more kinds are magazines. Besides them, a great number of sex novels are penetrating into South Korea as gifts: "Youth in Cistern," "The Wife Confesses," "Kiss and Bomb," "A Wife Living in Separation," etc.

While the Japanese militarists are bringing such publications into South Korea, they are also publishing books on a large scale in South Korea. They have already set up a South Korean-Japanese joint company and undertaken publishing and consignment business as well. Even the Japanese militaristic religious sect "Tenrikyo" is publishing in South Korea a monthly magazine under the name "What to do?"

These publications are exerting without exception a paralyzing influence upon the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people. Take for example "Wife Living in Separation", a novel widely spread in South Korea. It is a novel justifying the rotten and depraved morality of the bourgeois society, describing animal lust and adultery of a housewife who has several children.

Japanese publications are also translated into Korean for Korean magazines or reprinted by South Korean publishers.

At present, up to 95 per cent of translated books are translations from Japanese publications. There are in Seoul about 10 book-stores (10 per cent of the total number of book-stores found in Seoul) handling exclusively Japanese books. The number of Japanese publication handled by these stores covers 80 per cent of all the foreign publications being sold in the city.

The reactionary and immoral Japanese books, especially, literary works which occupy the major proportion, are spreading their noxious influence as opium among some people and students in South Korea whose ideological level is relatively low.

In this connection, we quote below a few lines from a diary written by a second-year high school student:

"When I read a Japanese novel, I feel a languor creeping in my body. It's the mood that I experience when I stare at a haze in springtime . . . "

The Japanese publications turning languorous the healthy hearts of the people are converting South Korea into a dual cultural colony where Japanization has come into vogue along with the Yankee culture imposed upon by the U.S. imperialists.

As a consequence, a strong voice of denunciation is heard from among the people of South Korea against all forms of ideological and cultural infiltration of Japanese ideology and culture including Japanese publications.

Some professors at the Literature and Science College of the Seoul University and some of other colleges have strongly condemned the "Japanese cultural offensive," stating that "once the people are contaminated by the poisonous Japanese publications preaching sexualism and nihilism, political and economical subjugation is bound to come inevitably."

Recently, the South Korean people and students waged on a large scale a movement of "refusing to read Japanese books" and "refusing to buy Japanese goods," under the slogan: "We're against the infiltration of Japanese colonialism!"

The Korean women's volleyball team

Friendship Match

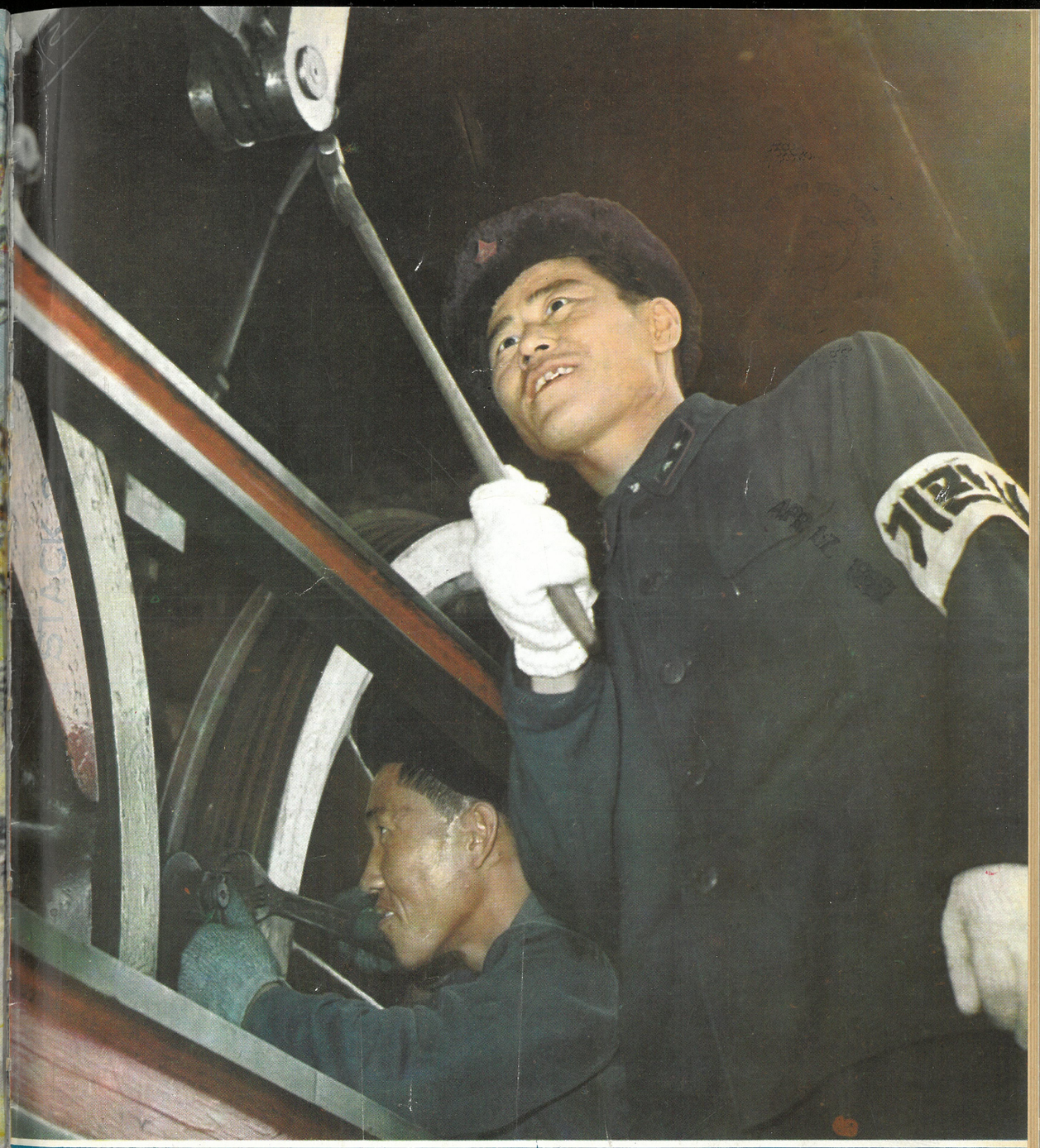
The third match between the women's combined volleyball team of Korea and the Soviet team was held on September 18 at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang.

The match ended 3:1 in favour of the Korean team. The first match held on the 9th and the second match on the 14th also ended in favour of the Koreans

▲ The players of the two teams exchanging pennants and badges as tokens of friendship

A scene from the match held in a friendly atmosphere at the Moranbong Stadium

No. 13630



12. 1966

The Korean TRADE UNIONS